# BRIGHTNESS CONTROL SYSTEM FOR DISPLAY DEVICE

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G09G5/10; (IPC1-7): G09G1/00; G09G1/02

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60 特許出額公開

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全2頁)

32発明の名称 ディスプレイ装置の輝度制御方式

②特 額 昭61-186385

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#### 発明の名称

ディスプレイ装置の輝度制御方式

#### 特許請求の範囲

# 発明の詳細な説明

## 「産業上の利用分野」

木発明はディスプレイ装置の輝度制御方式に関

### する.

# 〔従来の技術〕

従来、この経のディスプレイ装置は、単にディ スプレイ装置に付加されている輝度調整ボリュー ムのつまみによりオペレータが調査全体の輝度を 任意に調整する6年のか、あるいはディスプレイ 変が觸面全体の輝度を外落環境により歳遠に自動 調整する6のとなっていた。

# (発明が解決しようとする問題点)

上述した従来のディスプレイ装置の解度制御方式は、護面全体の解度の調整のみとなっていたので、入力された情報を表示するディスプレイ装体の調面に対して解度を利用することによるではいくいう条示、 境界 無 域表示、推 器 無域表示、推 器 無域表示、性限

#### (問題点を解決するための手段)

本発明のディスプレイ装置の解度初期方式は、 ディスプレイ装置の額面を複数の領域に方割装定 する領域設定手段と、前記各領域に対応してその 瞬度を設定制御する線度制御手段と、前記領域設

# 特開昭63-158587 (2)

定手段により設定された領域と商記輝度制御手段 により設定された輝度により入力された適情報を 前記ディスプレイ装置の面面に可視表示する出力 手段とを備えている。

#### (実施別)

次に本発明について図画を参照して説明する。 第1回は本発明の一実施例を示すプロック図で また。

 構成されている。内部情報部2はディスプレイ派 面に表示すべき文字や図形の運情報と領域設定部 31と護度制排部32に与えるために必要な情報 をキーボード制御部12やファイル制御部14な ドを備える情報入力部1から入力しておく。そし て内部情報部2から鎖域設定部31にはディスプ レイ瞬面のある領域を示す領域情報を送り、輝度 調御部32にはその領域の輝度を示す輝度情報を 送り出力訓練器33には表示すべき文字や図形の 適情報を送る。また、この動作は必要な時に必要 な回数分行なうことが可能である。そして出力制 鍵盤33は内盤情報総2から送られてくる頭情報 と領域設定部31、輝度制御部32からそれぞれ 送られてくる領域情報、輝度情報とからディスプ レイ4に送るべき情報を生成して送ることにより 所望の画面が表示される。

# (発明の効果)

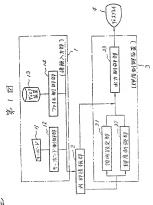
以上説明したように本発明は、ディスプレイ装 器の画面の任意の領域を任意の輝度に調度できる 種度制御装置をディスプレイ装置に付加すること

#### 超順の簡単を推開

第1間は本発明の一実施例を示すプロック国で ある。

1…情核入力部、2…内部情報部、3…輝度制 時間高、4…ディスプレイ、11…キーボード、 12…キーボード制御部、13…ディスク装置、 14…ファイル制御部、31…組成設定部、32 …倫陰別知路、33…出力期脚部。

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Dispatch Number: 434599 Dispatch Date: June 22, 2010

# Notice of Reasons for Rejection

Patent Application No. 2006-532157 Drafting Date: June 16, 2010 Examiner of JPO: Ryo OGAWA 3006 2G00 Representative: Shigeo NARUSE Applicable Articles: 29(1), 29(2), and 37

It is deemed that this application is to be rejected for the following reasons. Opinions in this matter should be submitted in an Argument within three months of the dispatch date of this Notice.

# Reasons

# Reason 1

The present application does not comply with the requirements of 37 of the Patent Law as noted below.

#### Notes

Because the invention relating to the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1 (in which the "position" of a display element and the adjustment of a "visual property" are expressed by alternatives and which corresponds to the invention of adjusting only the first alternative, i.e., the "position" of the display element. Specifically, "A display control method for ... comprising ... ii) adjusting either the position of the first and/or second display element, and iii) displaying the first and second display elements on their respective display layers in their adjusted position or positions in order to improve the ability of a user of the display apparatus to view the overlapping or potentially overlapping portion of the first and/or second display element.") is not contributory to prior art in view of the disclosed content of cited reference 1 (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (JP-A) No. 2001-56675) as indicated by following reason 2, the invention does not have special technical features.

Accordingly, the same or corresponding special technical features cannot be found between the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1, the inventions other than the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1, and the inventions of claims 2 to 54.

Regarding the inventions citing the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1 among claims 2, 6, 16, 17, and 21, the requirements of unity of the invention are not needed exceptionally based on examination standards. (see <u>Patent and Utility Model Examination Standards</u>, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 4.2.)

The invention of claim 7 (the invention to which the smallest claim number is attached among the inventions of claims in the same category that include all invention-identifying matters of the invention of claim 6 in which whether a special technical feature exists has been determined) describes "the adjustment of the visual property" and has little technical relevance to "the adjustment of the position" which is a technical feature of the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1 and its problem to be solved by the invention has also little relevance. Consequently, the invention of claim 7 cannot be examined.

As described above, the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1, the inventions other than the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1, and the inventions of claims 3 to 5, 7 to 15, 18 to 20, and 22 to 54 do not constitute a group of inventions complying with the requirements of unity of the invention. Consequently, the present application does not comply with the requirements of 37 of the Patent Law.

Because the present application is against the provisions of 37 of the Patent Law, the inventions other than the invention understood by selecting a first alternative in claim 1 and the inventions of claims 3 to 5, 7 to 15, 18 to 20, and 22 to 54 are not examined with respect to the requirements other than those of 37 of the Patent Law.

# Reason 2

Since the inventions disclosed in the following claims of the present application are inventions which were described in the following publications distributed in Japan or foreign countries or were made publicly available through electric telecommunication lines in Japan or foreign countries, prior to the filing of the patent application, the present inventions cannot be patented on the basis of the provisions of 29(1)(iii) of the Patent Law.

#### Reason 3

Since it is deemed that the inventions disclosed in the following claims of the present application could have been easily invented by a person ordinary skilled in the art to which the inventions pertain based on the inventions described in the following publications distributed in Japan or foreign countries prior to the filing of the patent application, the present inventions cannot be patented on the basis of the provisions of 29(1)(iii) of the Patent Law.

Notes (Refer to "List of Cited References")

Rejected Claims: 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, and 21

Applicable Reasons: 2 and 3 Applicable Cited Reference: 1

Comments

Cited reference 1 describes a display control method and a display controller as described in claims 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, and 21 in which overlap

of a plurality of display elements is detected and the position of the display element is adjusted, in order for improving a visual property (see Figs. 1 to 9 and paragraphs [0085] to [0102], [0152] to [0172], [0189], and [0220] to [0235].).

Accordingly, the inventions of 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, and 21 are the same as the invention of cited reference 1. A person skilled in the art could easily conceive of the inventions of 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, and 21 based on the invention of cited reference 1.

## List of Cited References

### JP-A No. 2001-56675

Record of Results of Prior Art Document Search Fields Searched: IPC G09G 5/00 to 5/42

Prior Art Documents Found:

JP-A No. 8-95741

U.S. Patent No. 5805163

Published Japanese Translation No. 2002-544544 of the PCT International Publication  $\,$ 

JP-A No. 2000-347645

Published Japanese Translation No. 2003-507774 of the PCT International Publication

JP-A No. 9-146751

JP-A No. 3-282586

JP-A No. 3-186894

JP-A No. 63-17488

JP-A No. 63-158587 JP-A No. 61-248083

JP-A No. 4-220691

Published Japanese Translation No. 2002-504764 of the PCT International Publication

This record of the results of the prior art document search does not constitute a reason for rejection.

When responding to this notice, claims without the unity should be rearranged or deleted not so as to be against the unity, the novelty, and the inventive step. Further, each of the above cited reference and the prior art documents should be compared to the present application and amendment matters which could be special technical features should be added.

If you have any inquiries concerning this notice or wish to conduct an interview, contact the following number.

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